

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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STOCKTON HETH, Notary Public. It looks as if the contestants for federal judgeships in Porto Rico are also in need of harmonizing.

An effort to harmonize the popocratic party would require a reach extending all the way from Sioux Falls to Cincinnati.

Bryan is not only unwilling to quit chasing the end of the presidential rainbow, but he is unable to separate himself from the delusion that he is sure to find it.

Judge Westover says he prefers to preside on the bench in the far northwestern counties to being governor. What the judge really means is that he has no desire to collide with the popocratic state house machine.

The latest from Copenhagen is to the effect that the project of selling the Danish West Indies to the United States has been abandoned. The United States has a few islands of its own which it might dispose of on favorable terms.

Iowa democrats are not so certain there was no mistake about 16 to 1 being a sacred ratio. By the time another campaign rolls around they may be ready to admit that the entire scheme of free coinage of silver was a delusion and a snare.

The April record of business failures continues to show an improved business condition. In smallness of both number and amount it is a record breaker. Cumulative evidence of this kind will be a serious stumbling block in the way of a calamity campaign this year.

The Board of Education has again a full membership and a new alignment of the majority and minority combination will be in order. But why a combination should be needed inside the school board to manage the school affairs of the city is something the taxpayers cannot or will not comprehend.

Peru is advocating placing the provinces in dispute between that country and Chili under the protectorate of the United States. It should remember that this country has about as large an adopted family at present as it cares to be burdened with and its consent to leave any more children on the doorstep might be refused.

The new free homes bill as passed by the house affects chiefly South Dakota and the states to the north and west of Nebraska. Nebraska has considerable public land still open to entry, but its value is dependent largely upon irrigation. Nebraska will have more interest in the proposed irrigation legislation that is designed to fill this unoccupied territory with an industrious population.

Iowa has selected its delegation to the democratic national convention at Kansas City under instructions to support Bryan, although a number of the delegates are identical with those who went to Chicago four years ago tied up for Horace Boies and determined to beat Bryan. It is noticeable that the venerable democratic ex-governor of Iowa is not on the list.

Evidence accumulates that the state house crowd is putting its house in order for the campaign. The idle school money has not worried the state treasurer much for some time past, though there has been in the neighborhood of \$200,000 of it uninvested for months. He is now suddenly offering a premium on state warrants in order to get the money invested where it will earn something.

The world is being enriched just now by a new installment of physicians, dentists, lawyers, ministers and other professional men, to which Omaha educational institutions are contributing their full share. The time will soon be here when the only entrance to these professions will be through the systematic instruction of the professional schools whose graduates already have the advantage of self-educated competitors.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Barring its length, the platform promulgated by the republicans of Nebraska will commend itself for its elegant diction and its forcible enunciation of the principles to which the party subscribes.

The keynote of the platform is McKinley and prosperity and on the money question there is no halting or backsliding. It pledges the party to the maintenance of the gold standard and commends congress for the enactment of a comprehensive currency law that will provide the country with a sufficient volume of money and at the same time insure the parity of all forms of our currency.

On the question of trusts the platform reiterates the declarations of previous years, pointing out that the national and state legislation for the restriction and suppression of trusts was enacted by republicans, and recommends that this legislation be supplemented by constitutional amendment enlarging the powers of congress to deal with this subject.

The industrial problem and the problems arising out of the Spanish-American war are given due prominence. Without committing the party to any particular line of policy in the new possessions, unlimited confidence is expressed in the conservative statesmanship of President McKinley, with the assurance that his leadership will be accorded cordial support.

On state questions the platform takes decided stand in favor of constitutional revision, municipal home rule, irrigation, impartial reapportionment of congressional and legislative representation and legislation encouraging home insurance and fraternal society interests.

NEW COMMANDER AT MANILA.

It is announced, not unexpectedly, that General Otis has been relieved of command in the Philippines and that Major General MacArthur will succeed him. Whatever it is that brought about the change—whether Otis was relieved at his own request or the authorities at Washington finally concluded that it was desirable—the change will be very generally approved.

After fifteen months of military operations, warfare which Otis professed to believe could be stamped out in a few months with half the number of soldiers he now has is not ended. It is true there is now no organized insurrection, that the Filipinos are carrying on a guerrilla warfare, but it is also a fact, according to what seems to be trustworthy information, that the American forces, numbering some 62,000, occupy but a small part of Luzon and with the rainy season approaching they are not likely to materially extend their occupation for several months. The original fault of General Otis was in underestimating the military task and he would accept no counsel. General Lawton and others better understood the situation, but their judgment was not acted upon by Otis.

General MacArthur has made an excellent record in the Philippines and may be expected to do good service as the commanding general. His duties will be entirely military, the civil commission, which should reach Manila within the next ten days, taking entire charge of civil administration. Thus MacArthur can devote himself wholly to the work of suppressing the hostile bands that are carrying on a guerrilla warfare and it is to be expected that he will push operations against these with all possible vigor. Lately the American forces seem to have been doing very little campaigning. Greater energy and activity will be looked for from the new commander.

THE CITY COUNCIL'S RESPONSIBILITY.

It is now nearly a year since Omaha was shocked by the fatal explosion of giant powder stored in a wholesale grocery establishment in the heart of the city, by which several firemen lost their lives. During all these months an ordinance has been hanging fire in the council regulating the storage of explosives and providing for their inspection. This ordinance was carefully drawn to conform with recommendations of the chief of the fire department and city electrician with a view to the protection of life and property.

For reasons nobody has yet been able to explain action on this important measure has been deferred from month to month. The ordinance sidetracked in the last council is again before the present council, but the committee to which it has been referred appears to be hypnotized by some mysterious influence. The pretext for holding it back is the alleged hardship restriction and inspection would work upon dealers in explosives, while the danger to members of the fire department and men employed in the handling and storage of explosives and also the people occupying premises liable to be destroyed does not appear to count for much.

It seems to us that the council is trifling with a very serious subject in delaying this ordinance. Another fatal explosion is liable to occur any hour and every member of the council would justly be held responsible. It must be borne in mind that the danger does not lurk only in powder houses or store buildings filled with gunpowder, nitroglycerine and dynamite. Every drug store, every paint shop and oil house may by carelessness, ignorance or reckless storage of large quantities of ex-

plosive materials cause untold loss of life and property which can and should be prevented by regulation enforced by periodic inspection.

If but a single life were saved by the ordinance every year it would be worth all the expense incurred in safeguarding the people against the constant danger to which they are exposed. It is to be hoped the council will wake up to its duty and the demands of the public.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

The Bee Sunday will be fully up to its usual standard of excellence, which is far above that of any of its newspaper competitors. The news of the world will be spread before its readers in a comprehensive and attractive form and all the events in the local field faithfully and accurately chronicled.

The frontispiece of the Illustrated Bee reproduces a handsome portrait of Congressman Mercer, who has just been re-nominated by the republicans of this district and who stands as the senior member of the Nebraska delegation at Washington. Accompanying the picture is a sympathetic sketch of Mr. Mercer's public record written for the occasion by our Washington correspondent.

Another illustrated article bears on the award of the Lactare medal to Count John A. Creighton of this city, which was formally presented to him last week with appropriate ceremonies. The photograph is one newly taken and stands out in lifelike likeness.

Still another illustrated contribution on an Omaha subject tells the story of a debating society fortuitously formed by a number of young men whose members have since attained prominence in many walks of life. The present members are pictured in a group photographed for the Bee.

The new Holland submarine boat purchased for the American navy, which has been accomplishing wonders in the experimental tests, is the subject of an interesting article with two pictures, one showing the boat on the ways and another showing it in action, nearly submerged, with only its conning tower above water.

Carpenter's letter this week tells about Mindanao, said to be the richest of the Philippine group of islands, which is very little known in this part of the world and which has attracted Mr. Carpenter as one of the out-of-the-way places of special interest to American readers. The illustrations show particular features which strike the visitor, one of them a banana grove fifteen feet tall with Mr. Carpenter himself standing on top of an adjacent fence to give an adequate idea of its unusual height.

Among the timely portraits may be mentioned those of Prof. Samuel D. Beals, the founder of the grade school system in Omaha, the late Abraham Castetter, the pioneer banker of Blair, recently deceased, well known by the old settlers throughout the Missouri valley; W. H. Johnston of Fort Dodge, just appointed president of the new state library commission of Iowa; also pictures of the graduating class of the Creighton Medical college, of the champion basketball team of the Nebraska State university and of the banner camp of the local organization of the Modern Woodmen of America.

The Sunday Bee furnishes the best reading. Insist upon having it from your newsdealer or newsboy if not already a subscriber.

WE CANNOT HAVE THE ISLANDS.

A report from the capital of Denmark states that the project of selling the Danish West India Islands to the United States has been abandoned, there being strong opposition, including that of the king, to the proposal. It is to be hoped the report is true, for certainly the United States does not need the islands and a majority of the American people are not favorable to their acquisition, even at the moderate price which it was said Denmark would accept for them.

The question suggests itself, however, whether the decision of the Danish government not to sell to this country is due to a desire to retain these possessions, or has been prompted by a European power which may have the acquisition of the islands in view. It has been rumored that Germany would like to secure them and also that Russia has been negotiating for their purchase. While it seems improbable that either of those nations would seek to gain possession of the islands in view of the certainty of objection on the part of the United States, it is possible that influence has been exerted by one or both of them upon Denmark to induce that government not to sell to this country.

It is the opinion of some that the recent warning of Secretary Root in regard to the Monroe doctrine had reference in part to this matter and also to the assumed designs of Germany in South America. There has been within the last few years a rapid growth of German interests and influence in the Argentine republic and in southern Brazil. This is being assiduously cultivated by the German government, an instance of which is seen in the dispatch from Emperor William to the president of Brazil, expressing his "sincere sympathy and hearty wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the friendly nation." It is not difficult to find in the scope of German policy in South America warrant for thinking that Germany may be looking forward to acquiring a territorial foothold in this hemisphere and yet it is not easy to believe that she would attempt this at the risk of a conflict with the United States.

In reference to this the New York Journal of Commerce says: "The Danish West Indies would be of but little value, for their own sake, to Germany. But as a naval station for the use of the great fleet on which the kaiser has set his heart and as a base from which German influence might be further expanded in South America or supported when the use of force became necessary, their value becomes sufficiently obvious. The old proverb about being particularly careful about being in the things never had a more cogent application than it has to the attitude of

the United States in face of a possible transfer to Germany of the sovereignty of these islands. If we allow that transaction to be consummated no ground would be left for protesting against the creation of a German protectorate in southern Brazil or the erection of the Argentine into a sphere of German influence." But the question is whether, if we decline to take the Danish islands, we can properly and justifiably object to Denmark disposing of them to another power? Our interests would determine that question and these would certainly be menaced by a transfer of the islands to any European power. We strongly doubt if there is any immediate danger of this being done.

Nothing could stronger illustrate the tendency of the modern church in the matter of amusements than the discussion now going on in the Methodist general conference on that subject. Few, if any, of the churches have hung as persistently to the old notions as the Methodists. Individuals, of course, have advocated and practiced the more liberal ideas, and this sentiment has grown so strong that there is reason to believe the ban may be raised from the theater and dancing. Not so many years ago no man was considered a good Methodist who did not hold these forms of amusement as most promising agents of the devil.

It is unkind of M. F. Harrington, just on the eve of a campaign, to call attention to the fact that under popocratic rule in this state the railroad assessment has decreased over \$3,000,000 in spite of the fact that the mileage has increased over 500 miles. If Mr. Harrington was not a populist of the mold blown in the bottle brand this statement might be put down as a campaign canard, but unfortunately the figures prove it. The railroads have received liberal pay for the unstinted distribution of passes to state officials, while the public has footed the bill.

The letter of M. F. Harrington to the State Board of Equalization is likely to subject that great populist to the charge of impertinent interference with the affairs of the state house machine. The suggestion that the state board has not been alive to the possibilities of its position in assessing railroad property for taxation in Nebraska is doubtless based upon self-evident facts, but the popocratic officials have been given a tip to be deaf, dumb and blind whenever complaint is made against their notorious subservience to the railroads.

A Rotund Sensation.

The report of a new Cleveland movement is evidently a more sensation with only a fictitious origin.

Working the Silver Lining.

After all, what is the present alleged enthusiasm of the free coinage people but the result of using the silver lining of the clouds to roof their air castles.

Unexampled Business Solvency.

A speaker before the annual convention in Boston of the National Association of Manufacturers referred to "the unexampled solvency of the business community." Fallures last year were fewer than for any of the preceding seven years and the liabilities smaller than in any other year since 1890.

Straw Hats Hurt Their Pride.

The Porto Ricans were disappointed at the new governor's democratic manners and his straw hats. But in time they will see that the difference in expense between straw hats and gold lace has a symbolic meaning as well, and that the difference will be on their side of the ledger. Then they will prefer straw hats.

German Know a Good Thing.

Complaint is made by one of our consultants that German manufacturers and engineers are using our locomotives as models on which to build home-made engines. This is a cover for the statement that American agents find something worth copying in Europe it is generally considered praiseworthy to do so. That is the way the world thrives and progresses.

Killed Warriors.

That idea of putting an Irish brigade in Kilts seems a little amusing. It recalls the story of General Grant's review of a magnificent regiment of killed warriors at Gibraltar. "I never saw such an array of splendid fellows," said the general to the colonel, "and you call them killed warriors? How many of the 1,200 are Scotchmen?" The colonel smiled. "Just fourteen of them," he replied.

That Benevolent Trust.

The Standard Oil company has declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent, making a total of \$4,000,000 for 1900 in profits. The dividends for the last four years have averaged about 32 per cent. And this is the benevolent monopoly whose "reduction in the price of oil" is held up as a cover for its wickedness in crushing competition, corrupting politics and manipulating the government.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

When it comes to a question of traps, it seems the Boers can beat the British both at setting and at getting out of them.

August Belmont is treasurer of a fund for the erection of a monument in Mount Morris park, New York, to commemorate the benefactions of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch.

Moses D. Gottlieb of New York, who was formerly a bandmaster in the Russian army, proposes to raise a regiment for the National guard of his state composed entirely of Hebrews.

The Philadelphia Law Library has received as a gift from Lord Salisbury, the English premier, twenty-three unbound volumes of the report of the English commission on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

Controller Bird S. Coler of New York suggests the erection of a monument in Mount Morris park, New York, to commemorate the benefactions of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch.

President Eliot of Harvard caused a sensation by appearing in the university of the other day in a soft hat. Heretofore he has never been seen abroad in any but a stiff one, and now the college rhymers are rejoicing accordingly, much to President Eliot's amusement.

The chief sanitary inspector of Chicago is making a survey of the city's water supply performance houses on sanitary grounds, and heretofore for at least two hours out of the twelve in which performances have been given there must be a complete cessation while ventilation and disinfection take place.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Governor Smith thinks McKinley can worry along with one senator.

General Grosvenor threatens the prestige of Senator Jones as a political prophet.

The present governor of Indiana is a farmer. His successor-to-be is a banker and gas-piper.

New York and Ohio are still congratulating themselves on the adjournment of their respective legislatures.

Comptroller Coler of New York City is regarded as the most eligible man for the democratic nomination for governor.

Less than four per cent of the negro vote of Louisiana was cast at the last election. The education test excluded fully 100,000 colored voters.

Wharton Barker announces he is in the race to stay and will stick to the middle-of-the-road. For the time being Barker becomes an advocate of good roads, as he needs them in his business.

The Brooklyn Eagle and the New York Herald gravely announce that certain democratic patriots are seriously discussing Cleveland as a presidential possibility. Tom Watson will feel lonesome if Grover is gazed into life.

Philosopher Dooley urges "Cousin George" to issue the following "General Order Number Wan": "To all superior officers commanding troops in the United States navy at sea: You are hereby notified that you are to maintain an admiral's presidential bit in his eye and charge same to me."

The committee of arrangements of the republican national convention has determined upon the issuance—as soon as the guarantee fund, still short, is subscribed—of suitable badges to be worn on June 19 and succeeding days by persons entitled, as delegates or alternates, to admission to the convention.

Charles A. Proutz, member of the Interstate Commerce commission, aspires to a seat in the United States senate as successor to the late Justice S. Merrill of Vermont. Opposed to him are ex-governor Dillingham and Congressman Greut. Mr. Proutz's reputation as a railroad attorney is not helping him in his campaign.

The curious discovery has been made in Colorado, one of the four states in which no census has been established since 1893, that there are no authentic figures of the number of women who vote. It has therefore been proposed that this subject should be included in the federal census of June in order that the number of women be ascertained who exercise the privilege of suffrage in the four states, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, which grant them the vote.

William E. Curtis, in a letter to the Chicago Record, says: "Mr. Allison is the logical leader of the republicans in the United States senate. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island is perhaps next in influence. Senator Frye would perhaps be ranked third, and then there are specialists like Mr. Davis in foreign affairs, General Hawley in military affairs and a group consisting of Senators Hanna, Elkins, Fairbanks, Lodge, McMillan, Spooner and others who are recognized as the personal opinions of the president's policy."

EXTENT OF THE DRINK HABIT.

Quantity of Alcoholic Beverages Consumed in Various Countries.

New York Sun. What is the comparative consumption of alcohol in the more civilized countries of the world? To answer this question we should ascertain, first, the total quantity consumed per annum, and, secondly, the amount per head of the population. The data relating to the subject are set forth in a parliamentary paper on alcoholic beverages recently published in London. Let us see what the facts are as to the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany and France. We begin with wine, of which France consumes annually 925,000,000 gallons, or 24.25 gallons per head of the population. Germany comes next with 75,000,000 gallons, or 1.5 gallons per head. In the United States 21,500,000 gallons of wine are consumed annually, or in other words, only three-tenths of a gallon to each inhabitant. The total annual consumption of wine credited to the United Kingdom is less in amount, 16,000,000 gallons, but this is equivalent to four-tenths of a gallon per head.

Passing to beer, we find that Germany consumes 1,382,500,000 gallons a year, or 26 gallons to each inhabitant. In the United Kingdom the total is less, but the average consumption is greater, the total amount consumed annually being 1,250,000,000 gallons, or 31.3 gallons per head of population. The United States consumes 259,000,000 gallons a year, or 5.2 gallons for each man, woman and child. The consumption of beer has significantly increased in France during the last thirty years; yet, even now, it does not exceed 205,000,000 gallons, which is equivalent to 5.3 gallons per head.

Formerly Frenchmen were comparatively abstemious in the use of ardent spirits. At present, however, the total consumption of liquor in France reaches 14,000,000 gallons, or 1.94 gallons per inhabitant. Germany consumes 100,000,000 gallons of spirits per year, or 1.89 gallons to each unit of the population. The total annual consumption of spirits credited to the United Kingdom is 46,250,000 gallons, or 1.02 gallons per head. The United States consumes 63,000,000 gallons of liquor, but this is only equivalent to .86 of a gallon per inhabitant.

Of the four peoples considered, it is manifest that the Americans are decidedly the most abstemious, whether the alcoholic beverage consumed be wine, beer or spirits. On the whole the United Kingdom stands next, notwithstanding the quantity of beer which it imbibes per head, for it is estimated that a thirty-six gallon barrel of beer does not contain more than three gallons of proof spirit, and it would have to be very strong beer to exhibit that proportion of alcohol. Measured by the amount of alcohol consumed per head in all of the three forms named taken together, France is the least abstemious of the four countries and to that extent affords a basis for the pessimistic predictions of certain scientific observers touching the effect of alcoholism upon the French temperament and health.

Why Be an Invalid?

"Change of life," the period to which all women look forward with anxiety, can, with the aid of the three forms named, be made a period of joy and contentment. Nobody knows the suffering of women, who still keep about their household duties, thinking their agonies quite the natural thing, because so common.

Warm clothing, light diet, avoidance of cold and wet for a short time previous to this change, and the use of

McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm will stimulate and tone up the entire body and regulate the nervous system, so that the period is passed without difficulty. When you have backache, sensations of faintness, pain in the groin, shortness of breath, heat in the face, want of appetite, and morbid depression and irritability do not procrastinate; the remedy awaits you.

Be sure to get the genuine. Prepared only by The Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

VALUE OF PARCELS POST.

Its Great Utility in Promoting Foreign Trade.

Philadelphia Record. One of the questions of most practical interest discussed at the late commercial congress which convened in Philadelphia last October, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, was the extension of the parcels post system between this and other countries. Coming as it did just after the conclusion of the parcels post convention with Germany this discussion was timely, and as it expressed the view of representatives of many different countries it was exceedingly valuable as well. It was, then, in the interest of the promotion of our foreign trade, gratifying to observe the National Association of Manufacturers at its annual meeting giving heed to the importance of the question and pledging its great influence to the accomplishment of the end desired.

When such a state of affairs exists, as was pointed out by one delegate, that a sample under ten pounds in weight can be transported by parcels post between Great Britain and Australia for one dollar, while the cost of transportation between Australia and the United States by reason of the lack of a parcels post agreement reaches a figure that may be taken for granted that the Australian merchant will be far more likely to buy all goods which may be selected by sample in England rather than in this country.

The same reasoning holds with regard to our trade relations with other countries with which no parcels post agreement exists. The matter is important for other reasons than simply because it gives an opportunity to inspect samples cheaply. Commercial houses have grown up in foreign countries which do an enormous mail order business by reason of the facilities afforded them by the parcels post system. Through our convention with Germany has been in force but a few months it has been possible to get office and custom house records that an extensive mail order business has grown up between this country and the German Fatherland, and that it is steadily growing. What has been accomplished there can be done elsewhere by the same means.

The American manufacturer has at last entered the markets of the world in earnest. He has a right to demand from his government such rational and obvious assistance as may be furnished by foreign countries in connection with every civilized country.

CREATING CORPORATIONS.

Rivalry Among Eastern States to Foster the Trusts.

New York Journal of Commerce. Dazzled by the revenue that may be realized by creating corporations to do business in this and other states, rarely the state that created them, Delaware concluded to enter into competition for the profits of selling charters. It required no capital to incorporate in Delaware, and the state expected to be a veritable Greta Green for corporations that were bashful about effecting their union in the place of their residence.

The results have been disappointing. The capital of the March corporations exceeding \$1,000,000 each that have been tabulated in our columns exceeded \$500,000,000, of which New Jersey got nearly \$300,000,000 and Delaware only \$21,500,000. The capital of the April corporations was \$25,000,000, of which New Jersey got \$28,000,000 and Delaware only \$7,000,000. If we omit two abnormally large corporations from New Jersey let the capital incorporated in Delaware and New Jersey be about fifteen times as great as the capital incorporated in Delaware. Not even cut rates and special terms to promoters have been effective in transferring this business from New Jersey to Delaware.

But there is still greater cause for mortification in Delaware. The capital incorporated in West Virginia was about a third greater than that incorporated in Delaware

in March, and nearly nine times as great as that incorporated in Delaware in April. West Virginia has been for years in the business of creating corporations on extremely easy terms and no questions asked. In fact West Virginia charters at one time became something of a drug on the market, and the boom in New Jersey charters, which began a few years ago, was due to the feeling in the financial world that the name of some other state sounded a little better than the name of West Virginia at the head of a certificate of incorporation. But West Virginia is forging far ahead of Delaware, in spite of the latter's tempting offers of promoters.

Chicago Tribune: Customer—is there any difference between this year's styles of saddle and those of last year? Bicycle Dealer—O, yes. Last year there were thirty-seven styles. This year I think there are only thirty-three.

LINES TO LAUGH.

Philadelphia Times: A man who whistles on a street car is either an absent-minded creature or a conceited ass.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I tell you she's the very salt of the earth." "But I think she overdoes it a little with her peppery temper."

Chicago Record: "Ethel, you will look absurd carrying a lace parasol and wearing a lace cape." "I can't help it; when I've a new parasol the light always hurts my eyes so that I simply can't stand it."

Indianapolis Journal: Brown—No political orator ought to declare his principles before his party has made up its mind. Any politician worth mentioning can publish his convictions and then pull his party up to them.

Philadelphia Press: Tom—He says next year he'll be getting \$2,000 per year. Do you believe it? Dick—No, he means he meant, not what you think he meant.

Tom—I suppose he meant \$3,000 per year. Dick—No, he meant \$2,000 per year.

Indianapolis Journal: "How did you get up such a universally satisfying platform?" "Why, you see, we mapped out all we thought it could safely say, and then we knocked out nine-tenths of that."

Somerville Journal: A man of 40 realizes that he is growing old when a boy of 20 passes him as he is climbing a flight of stairs, going up two steps at a time.

Chicago News: "What's the matter, my dear?" her mother asked. "You look worried." "I'm not," she replied. "The novel I'm writing 'Harry finished a story of 8,000 words yesterday and the publisher is going to be something awful!'"

Detroit Journal: The colonel drew a bowie.

"I am, however, open to conviction," the other at once hastened to exclaim.

"Yes," said the other, "but I wouldn't open you any more! No, suh!" said the colonel with stately courtesy, and sheathed his cut-throat.

Wouldn't Do a Thing.

I often hear men talking.

And about the things they do.

If I possess a million.

In solid cash, or two;

I know not what time others

Join in such a case would sing!

But as for me, who really

I wouldn't do a thing!

THE REAL AMERICA.

George Horton in the Philosopher.

"I am, 'We are Anglo-Saxon."

And ye strut in the pride of earth;

Ye are drunk on a lie and waxen!

So mean that ye covet the birth-

The Saxons are old-time yeomen

And they lust, like worms, for the ground;

We are nobles, each man, and yeoman

To tyrants, the wide world round.

We are nobles and freemen and brothers,

We have left oppression behind;

For we drank with the milk of our mothers

The thirst to be noble and kind.

We are Saxon and Slav no longer,